



**Violent Shift for Fading Party****Servan-Schreiber Attempting To Move French Radicals Left**

By James Goldsbrough

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Members of France's oldest political party, the Radicals—traditionally a staunch defender of individualism and the little man—awoke this morning to discover that their party had just been moved over to the left of the Socialists.

The news came in the form of a 250-page manifesto party members received in the mail from Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, editor and publisher of *L'Express* and now co-leader of the party that

**Husak Power Is Viewed as Reinforced**

PRAGUE, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Gustav Husak, First Secretary of Czechoslovakia's Communist party, has sacrificed several supporters in a gamble to win better long-term chances for his policy goals, informed party sources said today.

The sources implied that despite a purge yesterday of the last of liberal politicians identified with 1968 reforms, Czechoslovakia is not yet in the hands of Stalinists because the more moderate Mr. Husak remains very much in control.

Mr. Husak allowed three former reformers, who could be counted on to back his policy against more conservative hardliners, to be dropped from the party's 11-man Presidium. They were Slovak party leader Stefan Sadowsky, Premier Oldrich Cernik and trade unions chairman Karel Polacek.

## Into the Presidium

In exchange, into the Presidium moved two men regarded as hardliners—Antonin Kapik, first secretary of the Prague party committee, and Jozef Lenart, premier under Stalinist dictator Antonin Novotny.

The third new Presidium member, Josef Korcak, former chairman of the Czech National Front, is considered to be a Husak man.

The sources said that despite a more conservative Presidium, Mr. Husak gained in the long run through the shift of hardliner Lubomir Strougal from the chairmanship of the powerful Czech Bureau of the party to the premiership of the government.

Under Mr. Husak, the party has taken more and more control of Czechoslovak life and has returned the government to its pre-reform era role of being only the executor of party policy.

By naming Josef Kempny to Mr. Strougal's post as head of the Czech Bureau, Mr. Husak got his own man into the post and achieved a firmer grip on the Czech wing of the party, where his strength had been weakest, the sources said.

The Czech-speaking region, containing ten million of Czechoslovakia's 14 million people, is the most important area for a party leader wanting to remain in power for any length of time, they said.

## No Politicians Arrested

Mr. Husak's ability to control the Interior Ministry, which runs the secret police, will also prove critical for his apparent goals of avoiding massive political show trials for the ousted reformers, the sources said. The new Interior Minister, Radko Kasko, is said to be committed to Mr. Husak politically.

No political figures have yet been arrested. However, trials for several persons accused of "subversive activities" against the regime were disclosed today.

The party newspaper Rude Pravo said Oto Filip, writer and editor of the periodical Profil in Ostrava, has gone on trial there. According to the news agency CTK an indictment charged Mr. Filip "publicly and continuously attacked in an offensive way the (Communist) development in Czechoslovakia (and) prominent Czechoslovak statesmen. His offensive pronouncements were directed against East Germany and the Soviet Union and the alliance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. He was opposed to measures aimed at the consolidation of the situation in Czechoslovakia." The trial was adjourned until Feb. 16.

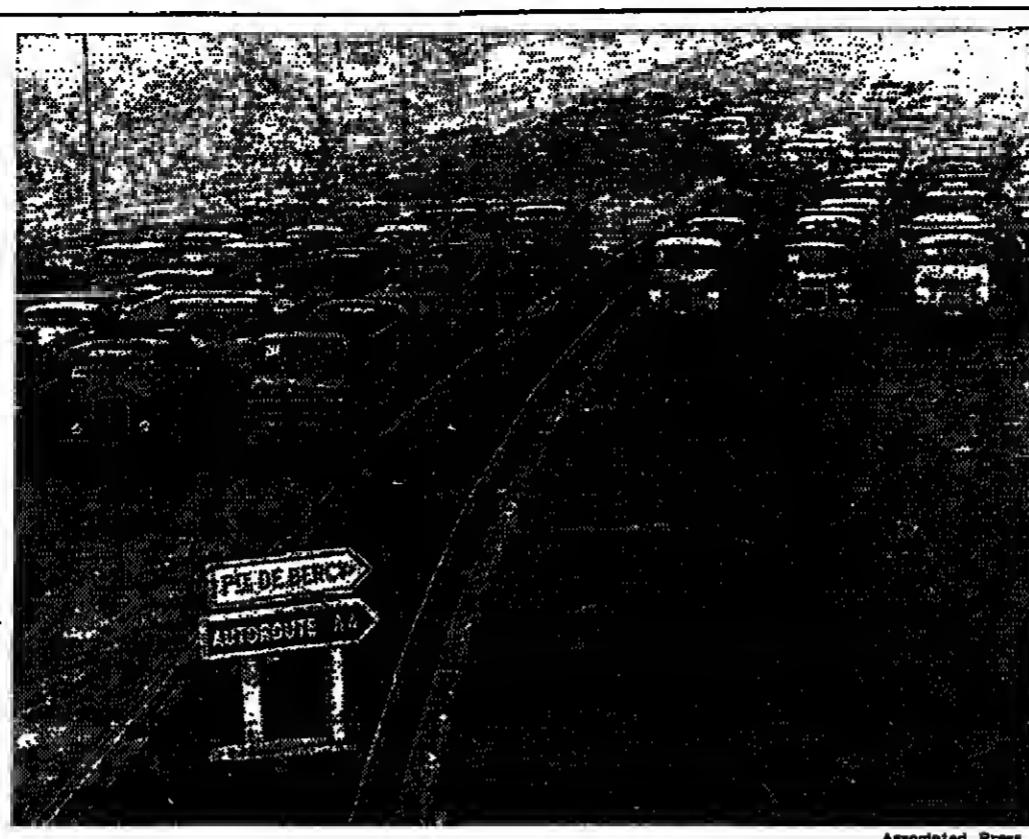
The Interior Ministry also announced that three unidentified Czechoslovaks are under arrest for "hostile activities," directed by an emigrant center in a capitalist country financed by U.S. intelligence."

**Hillary Sees Saragat**

ROME, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Patrick Hillary, Irish Foreign Minister, called on Italian President Giuseppe Saragat last night for talks during which both men expressed their desire for an early entry into the European Common Market of Britain and Ireland, informed sources said.

The Servan-Schreiber approach will try to do for the left what reform what alliances did not. The manifesto offers something to attract everyone: the young are promised education as they want it; the old are promised tax schemes for the "over 45"; the workers are promised a guaranteed income and the capitalists free enterprise.

First, however, Mr. Servan-Schreiber must be accepted by his own party. It may be hard. As one man close to the Radicals said, referring to their tradition of bonhomie and a good snort after dinner, "Jean-Jacques is the kind of guy who drinks tea after dinner."



BEARING UP—Nearly 100 trucks were parked on the new Massena Bridge in Paris yesterday to test its weight-bearing properties. Apparently it got good marks.

**Hanoi Sees 'Act of War'**

(Continued from Page 1) considered a "hawk" in the Hanoi hierarchy, has not lived up to his earlier reputation as a negotiator willing to accept compromises.

Indeed, it was in Paris that Mr. Thieu signaled a tougher North Vietnamese line last June and crushed the Nixon administration's initial hope for an early negotiated settlement of the war.

Moreover, Mr. Thieu returns to Paris at a time when North Vietnam's position has considerably stiffened in the wake of President Ho Chi Minh's death last September.

The most obvious surface evidence of this position is the seven-week-old boycott of the talks by Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator.

He officially justifies the boycott on the ground that the United States has sought to "downgrade" the talks by failing to send a full-fledged, Senate-approved ambassador to replace Henry Cabot Lodge, who resigned in December. Mr. Habib is technically the acting U.S. delegation chief.

However, that bit of American toughness does not completely explain North Vietnamese intransigence, which is said to have displeased the Russians in the light of President Nixon's relative success in persuading U.S. public opinion that "Vietnamization" is working in Vietnam.

To the conference itself, North Vietnamese spokesmen disputed the U.S. view that reconnaissance flights were permitted under the 1968 understanding.

"Nothing is more contrary to the truth," said Hanoi press spokesman Le Quang Hiep. He compared the American view to "the argument of a bandit."

Since the cessation of bombing, Mr. Hiep said, American aircraft had violated North Vietnamese air space 12,000 times, including 81 reconnaissance flights over Hanoi and 126 over Haiphong.

**U.S. Bombs N. Vietnam Site As Reds Fire on Recon Plane**

(Continued from Page 1) from SAM missiles northeast of the Mui Gia Pass.

The spokesman said none of the aircraft was hit by the eight-foot missile. Americans call "flying telephone poles." The heavily armed F-105 and F-4s, each of which carries a two-man crew, responded by attacking the SAM launch site," the spokesman said.

They reported that the F-105 was downed by ground fire but did not make it clear whether the plane was hit by the missiles or conventional anti-aircraft fire. The helicopter incident happened less than two hours later when a MiG-21 attacked and shot it down.

It should be emphasized that the mission of the aircraft attacked by the SAMs was simple recon-

**Chaban Urges Improvements in Paris-Bonn Ties**

PARIS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas today called for improved political cooperation between France and West Germany.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and French President Georges Pompidou begin one of their regular biannual meetings here tomorrow within the framework of the Franco-German friendship treaty.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas said that Franco-German cooperation "does not present appear to be entirely satisfactory. It must be made more substantial on the political level."

French and German views however on the future of Europe were quite close. "Moving from this initial agreement, we should encourage Europe to progress toward a political union," he said.

**Wilson Sees Good Signs in U.S. Economy**

'Favorable' He Calls Them in Commons

LONDON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today he was assured during his Washington talks with President Nixon that the United States plans no troop withdrawal from Europe before mid-1971.

He said he found "favorable" signs in the U.S. economy and he discouraged reports that Washington is planning to recognize the breakaway regime in Rhodesia.

Mr. Wilson, nursing a cut lip, bruised ribs and an injured wrist after a fall at the British Embassy in Washington last night, made his first appearance in Parliament to answer questions following his return this morning.

He was greeted with sympathetic cheers when he entered the House of Commons. Both Conservative leader Edward Heath and Conservative Neil Marten, who put the first question, expressed sympathy for him over his injuries.

Although Mr. Wilson told sides earlier he was feeling "damaged" from the fall, he spent some time in the chamber.

On the U.S. economy, Mr. Wilson said "it is very hard for us and for them to be absolutely categorical about what is happening. But there are a number of favorable factors."

Asked about possible U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe, Mr. Wilson said their discussions did not go beyond mid-1971. He recalled that the United States already said publicly it plans no major troop pullout before that.

Asked about possible U.S. recognition of Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime in Rhodesia, Mr. Wilson said: "I cannot make a statement on behalf of the U.S. government. But you would be well advised not to believe the kind of rumors that have been spreading this week."

**Sonic Booms In Mideast**

(Continued from Page 1)

or rockets. He said "planes coming in at that level over the sea would not be able to hold formation, and only a pair, at maximum, could get through."

The incursion came only a week after Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, speaking from the Knesset (parliament), said: "Israel could compliment herself on one of the finest anti-aircraft defense systems in history."

He said the resourcefulness of Israeli pilots "as well as the early-warning devices ensured maximum prospects of keeping enemy planes from penetrating Israel's skies."

**Laird Sees Forces Cut**

(Continued from Page 1) to back up the smaller regular military establishment.

He spoke of the "tremendous expense" involved in maintaining an adequate reserve.

"I'm not sure we have... support presently for that kind of funding in the Congress," Mr. Laird said.

A presidential commission headed by former Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates is winding up a year-long manpower study. It is expected to report to President Nixon in a few weeks on its proposals for moving to an all-volunteer force and away from the draft.

Recently, sources on the Gates commission indicated the group was about ready to propose measures, including a higher pay for first-enlistment troops, designed to attain an all-volunteer force of about 2.5 million men.

But critics in the Defense Department contend that these proposals, with a price tag of about \$4 billion, were unrealistic. There were reports that the commission has been restudying some of its ideas before submitting its report to Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Laird discussed the all-volunteer situation in a question-and-answer session with 102 young people visiting Washington as part of a look at the U.S. government.

He also touched on these other matters:

• Universal service—if the all-volunteer system doesn't work it might be worthwhile, he said, to look at some plan for universal service to include time with the Peace Corps and similar programs as well as the military.

• Draft—"We are going through a very difficult period of transition" in shifting to the random lottery draft system, among other things because some boards have not adjusted their records.

• Budget—He indicated the defense budget will be somewhat below \$73 billion when Mr. Nixon sends it to Congress next week. This would be more than \$4 billion below this year's budget.

• Commitments—He said the Nixon administration has modified previous administration policies on commitment of U.S. ground troops under the South East Asia Treaty. He contended that, in committing troops in Vietnam, the Democratic administrations had gone beyond the interpretation of the SEATO Treaty under the Eisenhower administration.

• Vietnamese elections—Mr. Laird said the United States supports "free and open elections" in South Vietnam, but that the Communist side has shown no inclination to reach any agreement on elections at the negotiations in Paris.

The spokesman was asked whether participation by Libya in a forthcoming conference of so-called "confrontation countries"—countries hostile to Israel—might not affect the French plane deal since France has undertaken not to sell weapons to countries involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

That remains to be seen," Mr. Meguid said. "But Libya has agreed to take part."

The conference, scheduled to open here Feb. 7, is to be attended by Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq, Libya and the Sudan.

**New Suit for White House Police**

The new ceremonial uniform for White House police men consists of a cap that was described by one reporter as resembling "that worn by American drum majors: West German traffic policemen," lots of gold braid double-breasted gold-buttoned white tunics worn over policeman's everyday trousers, which have a gold emblem on the seam. The belt buckle carries the president seal and the seal is also worn on the left sleeve.

The outfit, designed by tailor Jimmie Muscatello, the Secret Service has met with mixed reaction.

"Oddly he is suited," observes Portia in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*. "I think he bought his doublet in France, his hose in Germany..."

"President Nixon bought the \$10,000 worth of opera uniforms for his White House police right in Washington, D. C., but the effect is no less foolish. One at the Kuritanian get-up, and the question leaps to mind: Whatever did become of that 'respectable Republican coat'?"

**Israel Cabinet Plans Reversal Of Court on Definition of**

JERUSALEM, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir's government averted a political crisis today by agreeing that Israel will make orthodox rabbinical law abroad might reduce some of the Jewish state.

A large majority of Government Secretary Avram said a "large majority" of the 24-member cabinet favored the proposed amendment by Justice Minister Yaakov Shapira that the Jewish state "is a state of the Jewish people."

Government spokesman Avram said a five-hour special meeting called to deal with the controversy aroused by an Israeli Supreme Court decision, a majority of the cabinet agreed to amend Israel's "law of return"—which grants all Jews the right to settle here as citizens—so that:

• A person will be registered as a Jew only if his mother was Jewish and he has not embraced another religion, or if he converts to Judaism.

He said a second three-man committee composed of the justice minister, justice minister and Minister of Religious Affairs Zerah Shapira was set up to take a question of making the proposed conversion simpler and less costly.

He said a non-Jewish husband and wife and the children of their mixed marriages will have the same rights as immigrating Jews.

The Supreme Court triggered the controversy Friday by ordering the Interior Ministry to register as Jews the three children of an Israeli navy commander and his non-Jewish wife. The court laid down the principle that persons should be registered as they wished and not necessarily according to rabbinical law. The law says a person is a Jew only if he is born of a Jewish mother or he converts to Judaism.

The ruling provoked angry protest from the National Religious party, headed by Interior Minister Avraham Shapira, the Israeli rabbi and orthodox Jews here and abroad. Mr. Shapira threatened to pull his party out of the coalition government unless a law was passed through undoing the Supreme Court's principle. There were fears

of a violation of the status of religious affairs by making son's Jewishness conform to son's Judaism."

Mapai, the left-wing party, was set up to oppose the measure.

The Independent Liberal, which belongs to Mrs. Meir's government, voted in tonight to oppose the amendment in the Knesset. It issued a statement condemning the proposed change.

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The spokesman said the Miriam planes were in a condition of long storage. He said this included removal of batteries and the radio communication system and the filling of the engine with special grease to forestall corrosion.

"It takes days of hard work to get the planes into a flying order," the spokesman said. The Israeli Embassy called the report "nonsense."

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ndicted in Yablonski Deaths

## Senator Says He Will Seek Major Probe of UMW Election

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Harrison A. Williams Jr., D., announced yesterday that he sees for a major Senate investigation into charges of irregularities in the recent United Mine Workers election and into alleged harassment of the union's fund.

Williams said he will seek to fund finance the investigation by a labor subcommittee he heads and that

### Selected Mayor Run Again Newark, N.J.

N.J., Jan. 29.—Despite federal charges of mail-injury, conspiracy and tax evasion, Hugh Addonizio announced today he would seek a third term as mayor.

"I've acted at all times in the cause of respect and honor for the trust my fellow citizens have placed in me," he said in a statement issued by Mr. Addonizio. "I never committed a single act in public to betray that trust."

Mr. Addonizio, a Democrat elected mayor in 1962, was defeated on Dec. 17 with 14 per cent of the city officials. He served four terms in Congress before becoming mayor.

### House Agrees to Emergency Tap on Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—House leaders, faced with a cutback some health-education-labor bill next week because of President Nixon's veto, agreed today to move through Congress an emergency measure to keep the money flowing until a new money can be approved.

They reached the decision after a day-long bipartisan meeting to agree on a compromise substitute bill for the vetoed \$19.7 million appropriation for the Labor Department, Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mr. Nixon vetoed the measure, which exceeded his budget request of \$1.3 billion. Monday night, calling it inflationary. The veto was sustained by the House yesterday. The agreement today meant that this week's cutoff time would probably be extended by further legislation to give the lawmakers time to decide on a substitute that would be agreeable to the Presi-

### Toy With Smoking Exhaust Draws

#### Y. Store Pickets

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—A team of air pollution picketers, department store Tuesday to protest a toy plastic truck, about 10 long, that emits smoke from exhaust pipe.

About 25 mothers and children wearing surgical masks and carrying placards ("Keep Pollution of the Playroom") marched in front of Alexander's in Manhattan, the demonstration organized by Citizens for Clean Air.

The toy they were objecting to, "Toy Smoke" that is manufactured by Remco Industries, Inc., of Union, N.J.

John Fosburg, executive director of Citizens for Clean Air, said the protest was not against the toy but rather against what is popularized.

"We are not so much objecting to a toy as we are to an idea in this case the notion suggested by the manufacturer that sale of such a toy, that pollution is an acceptable way of

al Robbins, the chairman of board of Remco, dismissed the protest as "ridiculous." He said "a small child who plays with a toy doesn't know what the pollution means."

#### Ord Grant Given

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Ford Foundation announced today a grant of \$35,000 to the University of Geneva. It said the money is for research and writing the intellectual development of man by Prof. Bertrand Inhelder.

Prof. L. Paulli, colleagues of Prof. Piaget, the noted psychologist, taking.

#### ISRAEL

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BEARDLESS MANSON—His beard gone but his hair still shoulder-length, Charles Manson entered a Los Angeles courtroom Wednesday to plead in the Tate murder case.

### Judge Enters Not Guilty Plea For Manson in Tate Slayings

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Over the strenuous objections of Charles M. Manson, a judge entered a plea of not guilty yesterday in the prisoner's box as he tried unsuccessfully again to delay entering a plea in the case, in which he is acting as his own attorney.

"Your honor, I object to any further proceedings," Manson said. "I object to the grand jury system. I object to the indictment. I object to the heinous behavior of the establishment in relation to the indictment."

Superior Court Judge George M. Dell interrupted, and Manson shouted, "Hold it."

"I'm not going to hold anything," Judge Dell retorted. "Enter a plea of not guilty on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Manson, you have pursued delay for the sake of delay."

### 3 Boys Held In Drug Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

the youngsters cleared \$50 daily and the adult supplier, who collected the receipts every two hours, got \$750 a day from the three.

The boys, Puerto Ricans, were not users, and only had been in the business about two weeks, the police said. "But people would drive up to them and make a purchase," a detective said. The youngsters worked from after school until about midnight.

They entered the Yablonski home Nov. 3 and then left.

• Mr. Gilly and Mr. Vealey went to Clarksburg Dec. 8 for a personal conversation with Mr. Yablonski.

• And the three entered the Yablonski home Dec. 31, armed with a .357-mag. pistol and an M-1 carbine, and "purposely and willfully killed Joseph Yablonski by gunfire."

The indictment said Mr. Gilly, Mr. Vealey and James Phillips plotted to kill Mr. Yablonski and Mrs. Annette Gilly knew about the plan and was to participate.

The indictment said Mr. Phillips—who testified before the grand jury—withdrawn from the plot and Mr. Martin joined it Dec. 30 when the three started for Mr. Yablonski's home by auto.

The three were said to have arrived there Dec. 31. Among the methods discussed for the slaying, the indictment said, were poisons such as arsenic, the placing of bombs underneath Mr. Yablonski's bedroom window and in his car, and rifles and guns fired at close range.

### IRS Bars Ransom As Tax Deduction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—The Internal Revenue Service has refused to permit a tax deduction for a \$250,000 ransom paid in 1967 for the return of 11-year-old Kenneth Young, a kidnapping victim.

The two men who paid the ransom, Herbert Young, president of Gibraltar Savings and Loan Association, Kenneth's father, and Sidney Barlow, Mr. Young's father-in-law, have asked the U.S. tax court to reverse the ruling.

Messrs. Young and Barlow contend the ransom, which was never recovered, was deductible as a casualty loss not covered by insurance. The government is seeking \$5,481 dollars in additional taxes from Mr. Young and \$5,992 from Mr. Barlow as a result of disallowing the claim.

Kenneth was abducted from his father's Beverly Hills, Calif., home and released unharmed five days later after payment of the ransom.

### France Hikes Fares for Bus, Train, Subway

PARIS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Parisians will pay more for bus, train and subway travel in the city and suburbs from next Sunday, the public transport authority announced here today.

The increases will average 16 percent. A single second-class subway ticket now costs one franc (18 cents).

### Shriver Sets Door Ajar In Maryland

#### Says Career Change Is Due Before Long

By Peter A. Jay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP).—Ambassador Sargent Shriver opened the door a little wider yesterday to suggestions that he resign his diplomatic post in Paris and seek the governorship of Maryland.

Appearing on a morning interview program broadcast by Baltimore's WJZ-TV, Mr. Shriver said he plans a change in career before long. "I know I could find state government interesting," he said in response to a question.

Mr. Shriver, who if he entered the race probably would face Gov. Marvin Mandel in September's Democratic primary, said he is prevented by the demands of his current job from giving more details about his plans.

"Even if I were going to resign soon, I couldn't say yes or no," he said. "It's a matter involving governments" and should be announced officially, he added. Asked if it were likely that he would begin a new career soon, however, he said it was.

#### I'm Interested'

Although he asserted that as long as he is ambassador "I'm not a candidate for anything else," he said this position "serves very easily" with political efforts of his behalf by some Maryland Democrats. "I'm interested, obviously, in what's happening in Maryland," he said. "I always have been."

Mr. Shriver was born in Maryland but spent most of his life elsewhere until 1961, when he headed the Peace Corps and lived in Montgomery County, Md. Whether he could meet Maryland's residence requirements for gubernatorial candidates has been questioned by Democrats opposed to his candidacy.

At the end of the hour-long hearing, Manson's trial date was set for Feb. 9. It was expected, however, that the trial would not start until much later because five of the six defendants are resisting extradition in other states. Feb. 6 was set for a ruling on motions to dismiss the case.

Manson, dressed in a white blouse with a red brocade vest and with his hair falling to his shoulders, said he was so "mired down" in legal procedure that he had not had time to prepare his case.

Judge Dell then produced records showing that from Dec. 11 to Jan. 20 Manson had had 48 separate visitors at the jail and that some of them had seen him as often as 15 times.

"I'm not going to let you stand here making soap-box speeches about not being able to prepare your case when all these people come visiting you," he said.

Manson then asked that he be given permission to interview three of the girls accused in the case, Susan Denise Atkins, Linda Kasabian and Leslie Van Houten.

Judge Dell granted permission on condition it was acceptable to attorneys for the three girls. Miss Atkins' testimony before a grand jury is the basis for the case against Manson.

Manson, reading from the California and U.S. Constitutions, argued that he should have both the privilege of representing himself and legal counsel at the same time. Judge Dell denied the motion.

"You are going to have a trial," he said, "whether you want one or not."

### McCarthy Reports Soviet Leaders' Concern on ABM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D.-Minn., said today Soviet leaders he talked with on his trip to Russia considered the U.S. anti-ballistic missile system their primary concern in the nuclear arms race.

Sen. McCarthy, who met with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin during the trip, said he got the impression that the Russians thought the ABM was entirely different from any other weapon and was more of a threat even than the multiple warhead "space bus" now under development in both countries.

"I don't think they see MIRV (multiple, independently-targeted reentry vehicle) as very different from their SS-9," Sen. McCarthy said in an interview. "For both, it is simply a question of quantity. But the ABM introduces a qualitative factor of a different order. It is an aspect of armament that they consider brand new."

Mrs. Salazar took Isabel out of school this year and went to Honduras with her.

"Now Isabel and I are leaving the country forever," Mrs. Salazar said. "This is a jungle this country. It's going down the drain faster than anyone realizes. We're moving to Hong Kong; maybe South Africa. I'm just getting the regulations."

Dr. Salazar, whose profession has involved him in the treatment of drug addicts, said that Isabel was an addict who became involved with drugs through chance acquaintances made in Central Park last year.

She was returned home after she was spotted sleeping on the sofa in the lobby of an apartment building in the East Village.

In an interview, her mother said, "I'm relieved that she's not dead. I thought she was dead. But my child is only 12 and a drug addict. That's tragic enough."

The Salazars, who have four other children, are separated. The other children are all older than Isabel and have "no problem," Mrs. Salazar said.

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## Mr. Nixon's Opportunity

The vote in the House of Representatives Wednesday handily sustaining the President's veto of the HEW appropriation bill vindicates his authority—at least within his own party—and affords him an opportunity for constructive compromise. A possibility of compromise was explicit in Mr. Nixon's veto message; and, indeed, that prospect undoubtedly had something to do with the support he mustered. One area of compromise he suggested concerns removal of those provisions adopted by Congress to require administration expenditure of all funds appropriated for grant-in-aid programs. The other areas concern funds for impacted school districts; the President has suggested a "no-hardship clause" guaranteeing that no school district relying on this form of federal aid should have a school budget less than 95 percent of what it had in 1969.

These are shrewd proposals which would give the President the essence of what he wants—flexibility together with an appreciable reduction in expenditures—and which, at the same time, would give members of Congress a measure of the impact aid money so popular in their home communities. In all probability, a new appropriation bill will be formulated along these lines.

President Nixon has said respecting the impacted-area program what three Presidents before him have said—that it is inequitable and a relatively ineffectual way of distributing federal aid to education. He is undoubtedly right about that. Justified at

the time of the Korean war as a form of emergency assistance to areas suddenly swollen by war industry and defense installations, its indefinite continuance has some of the familiar attributes of pork-barrel handouts. But the point about the impacted-area program is that, for all its various flaws, it nonetheless represents a method of distributing federal funds to the schools and one that has a high degree of congressional support. It should therefore either be amended to make it more effective and equitable or replaced by some program of a similar magnitude.

In his veto message, President Nixon was highly critical of the whole system of federal aid to education. It is, he said, "much too inflexible" and it "frustrates planning by local officials and the development of creative new programs." He has promised to submit soon an education message proposing a new and searching look at the American school system. Well and good. But he needs to bear in mind that there is not much time left for looking. The American school system is decaying before his eyes; and the children dependent on that school system are irrevocably losing their only chance for the education they need for the realization of their potentialities. We have pattered and procrastinated for far too long with the country's schools. Mr. Nixon has a chance to exploit his victory dynamically and constructively.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Contempt of Court

Until this week American labor had never opposed a Supreme Court nominee on any basis other than his labor record. When the old American Federation of Labor mounted a successful campaign against President Hoover's designation of Judge John J. Parker 40 years ago, its objection to confirmation stemmed from the judge's decisions in cases involving unions. That was also the spur when George Meany testified last year against President Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F. Hayworth Jr.

Now, for reasons that have no direct connection with labor, Mr. Meany has put the AFL-CIO on record against the confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell. The federation chief contends that the Carswell choice constitutes "a slap in the face to the nation's Negro citizens."

Skeptics may conclude that the primary motivation for the Meany move is a desire to defuse the anger felt by many civil rights organizations over the exclusionist policies toward Negroes practiced by many construction unions. The AFL-CIO head is himself the target of much of this anger for his leadership in the fight to block the admin-

istration's "Philadelphia Plan" for faster admission of blacks to skilled building jobs.

Whatever impact such considerations may have had on the Meany decision, it nevertheless represents a welcome if belated broadening in the range of labor's approach to political affairs. Many hacks, including some of decidedly reactionary stripe, have been able to count on solid labor support so long as they voted "right" on narrow labor matters. Labor and the country will be well served if the federation's stand on Judge Carswell heralds a less sectarian view in its future approach to politics.

Given the utter lack of distinction that pervades the Carswell record, the AFL-CIO position contrasts favorably with that of the "union" representing the nation's lawyers. The American Bar Association, through its Committee on the Federal Judiciary, has done little to enhance respect for its own standards in evaluating Supreme Court nominees by unanimously pronouncing Judge Carswell "qualified." The more that is disclosed about the nominee, the clearer it is that approval of his nomination comes close to contempt of (the Supreme) court

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### France in Libya

"I give your enemy a revolver, but I promise you that if he kills you I shall never give it to him again." This is, in substance, what Premier Chaban-Delmas said about the Mirage sale. He showed the French where their interest was, and that it was well worth sacrificing such principles as honor, justice or peace in order to maintain this interest.

France is taking over the Libyan future, the roads, bridges, schools, the subsoil, the desert. This is an unforced chance which only a madman would miss. The Libyans have nothing but money. We are thus going to sell them everything. Our fortune is secured. A colonization of a new type begins without the usual worries. A wedge is being driven into the head of the African continent. This is not only a realistic policy but a great policy.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas seems to forget a certain number of realities: the bankruptcy of our decolonization policy in Black Africa; the great political instability of the Arab states which make fragile the constructions built on them; the endless efforts of the four big powers to outbid one another in the Arab capitals; the relative modesty of Libya's needs of equipment, and many other things also, among which the interdependence of the Arab states against Israel is not the least.

This interdependence is so great that one cannot assert that the 100 French Mirages will never threaten Israel.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

### Nixon's Priorities

A serious domestic argument is developing in the United States over President Nixon's veto of the appropriations bill for his own Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Nixon has made clear that by his actions he hopes to win to his side in this debate the people he has managed to win over by television before: the middle-thinking middle classes named by his public-relations men "the silent majority."

Mr. Nixon has professed himself determined to be a President of balanced budgets, as President Eisenhower sought to be. The effect of this, in a system of government where tax changes are notoriously difficult to bring about, is of course to put the most severe kind of squeeze on government spending. That in itself is not necessarily a bad thing. But what does need special care in circumstances of this kind is the choice of priorities for spending.

—From *The Financial Times* (London).

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Having failed to halt inflation by ending the war or otherwise curbing the Pentagon, the critics will say, Mr. Nixon slashes the welfare spending which can alone bulk in the America of his speechwriters' visions. Such apparent inconsistencies might seem easy to exploit. But practical politicians are wily noting the President's skill in a key election year.

It was a Democrat-controlled Congress that voted the "inflationary" increase despite warnings.

—From *The Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 20, 1895

**WASHINGTON**—The Army reorganization bill providing for a peace-time army of 265,263 men has been reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. In accordance with the report of the committee, this would mean that the present Army facilities are entirely adequate. On the question of universal training, Senator Wedsworth insists that this program would not cost the country more than \$500,000 yearly. Representative Mondell of the House, insists the cost will be much more.

### Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 20, 1920

The allies of each superpower are inevitably tied to that superpower's economic condition. For example, should the U.S. recession intensify, the market for British goods would shrink and Wilson's resurrected trade balance would face danger.

Moreover, the prime minister obviously had to discuss with Nixon prospects of Britain's entry into the Common Market and the vague possibility of a deal with France



'OK, Men, It's Only Tobacco—We're Just Making a Routine Check, Sir!'

## Anti-Crime Bill vs. U.S. Rights

By Tom Wicker

**WASHINGTON**—It is a good thing that neither the Bill of Rights nor the Magna Carta is the pending business of the Senate these days. If either were to be resurrected, it would not against prosecution, but only against evidentiary use of the compulsory testimony; and if any person so ordered to testify refused to do so, he could be summarily confined in jail until he submitted, although convicted of no crime whatever.

There was, of course, one notable liberal "victory" in the drug bill. As amended by the Senate, it provides that federal agents may not break into anyone's house without warning unless a judge has certified in advance that narcotics or other evidence probably "will" be destroyed if a warning is given. Originally, the judge could have issued a warrant for a "no-knock" raid if he found probable cause to believe that evidence "may" be destroyed without it.

This is a distinction with so little difference as to be absurd, since there is no way on earth for even the wisest of judges, whether he is Julius Hoffman or G. Harrold Carswell, to determine whether evidence probably "may" or probably "will" be destroyed if someone's constitutional rights are observed.

### One Dissident

The no-knock vote followed passage of the so-called anti-crime bill, which only Lee Metcalf of Montana, long a defender of consumers and liberty, had the courage and vision to vote against.

Virtually this whole page would be required to detail this bill's dangers and defects.

It would invade Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimina-

tion by requiring courts, on request of the government, to force reluctant witnesses to testify in virtually any federal case, in return for immunity not against prosecution, but only against a pattern of criminal conduct (which "pattern" may or may not include misdemeanors, and may or may not be proven beyond a doubt).

But no matter who these special offenders turn out to be, a judge could sentence one of them for up to 30 years, regardless of the penalty the law sets for his specific offense; and in making his decision on whether a defendant is such a dangerous special offender, the judge would not be limited to consideration of admissible evidence—as he could take into account, for instance, a confession obtained by coercion. If he failed to sentence severely enough, even so, the government could appeal to seek a stiffer sentence, or even to seek the "dangerous special offender" judgment that a lower-court judge had refused to make.

All of this is necessary, says Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., for the overwhelming majority, because "we are grappling for survival in the battle against crime." What we are really grappling for is unlimited by a definition of or restriction on the kinds of misconduct that the jury could consider, much less by any right of cross-examination or confrontation granted to the accused.

### A New Class

This extraordinary document also would create a class of "dangerous special offenders." It is not entirely clear who such offenders may be, but they include persons previously convicted two

or more times of offenses punishable for more than a year in jail, persons convicted once in certain conspiracies, and persons who commit a felony as "part of a pattern" of criminal conduct (which "pattern" may or may not include misdemeanors, and may or may not be proven beyond a doubt).

The Senate bill would permit grand juries to issue public reports recommending the removal of public officials for misconduct or malfeasance, even when the grand jury had been unable to find evidence sufficient for an indictment—a license to smear that is unlimited by a definition of or restriction on the kinds of misconduct that the jury could consider, much less by any right of cross-examination or confrontation granted to the accused.

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Both Washington and London are evidently more concerned now with Europe than a year ago and, in a sense, this is also true of Paris and Bonn. Pompidou has carefully reduced the global extent of France's diplomatic aspirations and, as a result, focuses more intensively on Europe and the Mediterranean. Meanwhile, Brandt, who arrives here today, boldly tries to make the European running both inside the Common Market and with the Communists lands to the east.

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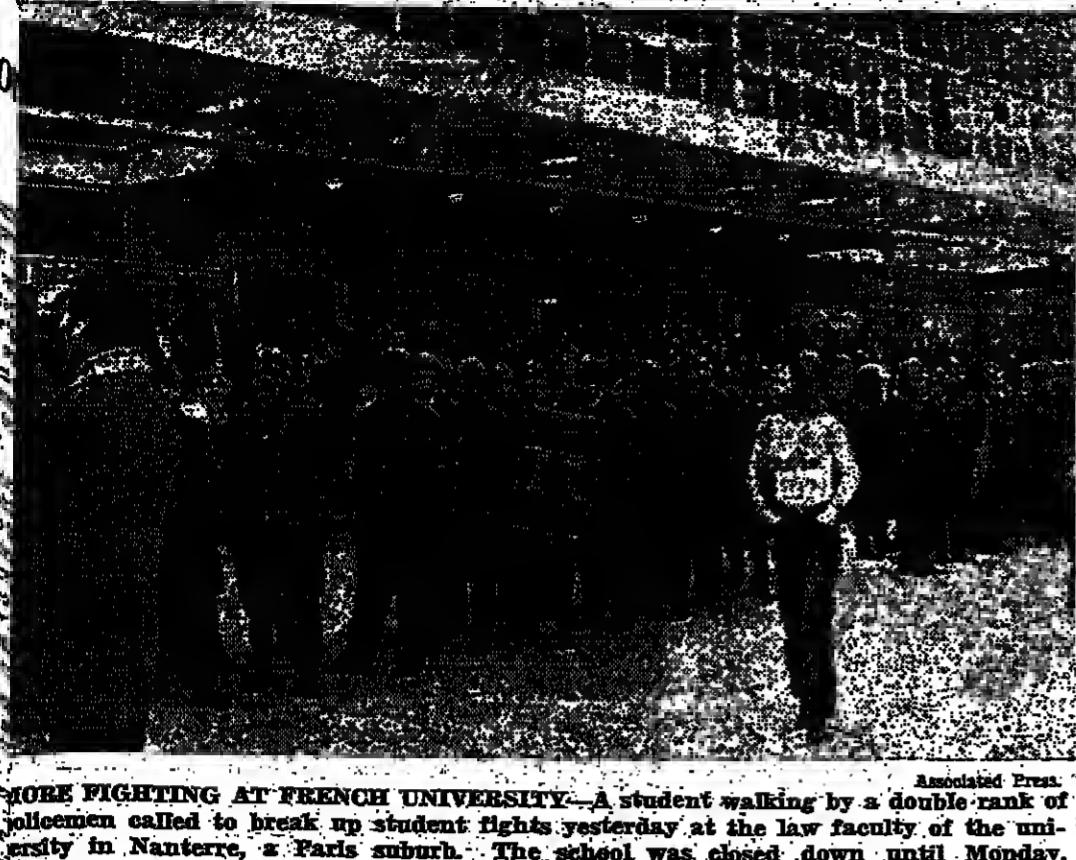
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**MORE FIGHTING AT FRENCH UNIVERSITY.** A student walking by a double rank of policemen called to break up student fights yesterday at the law faculty of the university in Nanterre, a Paris suburb. The school was closed down until Monday.

#### Legal Entry Charged

### Nigeria Expected to Deport 10 Catholic Missionaries

AGOS, Jan. 29 (Reuters). — A Nigerian court has sentenced 20 man Catholic missionaries—17 Americans and three British—to six months imprisonment for entering Nigeria illegally, reliable sources said here today.

The 20 are among 32 missionaries held in the eastern Nigerian city of Port Harcourt who worked the former secessionist region Biafra during the 30-month civil war.

The sources said that because 20 had been sentenced on a technical rather than a criminal charge it was expected they would released within a week.

Two of the missionaries, who entered the Eastern Region before Christmas, have been released, the sources said.

The others, including five nuns of the Holy Rosary and Presentation orders, were fined sums ranging from 20 to 50 Nigerian pounds, the sources added. They said all are to be deported.

Catholic sources here said that among those fined was the Rev. O. Horkin, an American priest. The sources said the 32 missionaries were taken on Monday from hotel and officers' mess where they had been held since the end of the war.

After they were questioned Monday, Mr. Horkin signed a statement acknowledging that they had entered Nigeria illegally and worked without the approval of immigration officers, the sources said.

On Tuesday they appeared before a local magistrate, who imposed the sentence and fine.

About 65 Catholic priests are believed to have been working inside Africa.

Catholic sources here said that

### Smith Says Zambia Kicks Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Jan. 29 (Reuters). — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today accused Zambian authorities of actively assisting African guerrilla incursions into Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith told Parliament: "I am to make it clear that 'the Rhodesian government cannot ignore the continuation of assistance terrorist incursions into Rhodesia.'

He mentioned a Rhodesian patrol at being attacked recently by machine gun and small arms fire in the Zambezi bank of the Chobe River. "This was followed by terrorist incursions from Zambia," he said. "The Zambian government has full knowledge of our activities."

**French Name Delegate**  
PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP). — Jacques Chirac-Morizet, 56, was named French permanent delegate to United Nations Security Council yesterday to succeed Armand Bard, who is retiring. Mr. Chirac-Morizet has been the French permanent representative to NATO.

The rightists began hurling stones

### Bob Hope Raises \$2 Million For an Eisenhower Center

By Charlotte Curtis  
NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT). — Col. Norman and former President Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. S. Truman were honorary chairs in absentia. Tickets are \$1,000 each and there were 300 guests jammed into the Waldorf-Astoria's ballroom. And, in Bob Hope's gala for the Eisenhower Medical Center took in more than \$2 million this week, becoming one of the biggest money raisers this or any other social season.

Mr. Hope, who settled for nothing less than white tie and tails himself, red, white and blue decorations in the ballroom, marveled and underwrote the night's benefit. He also did without his pearl and diamond studs. "I left them in California," he said. "I had to send out to Sulka some plain pearl ones."

Mr. Hope's missing studs were nothing compared with Col. John Borman's problems. The bantam arrived in New York after Mr. Hope announced that the seats on the dais were to bear what he called "the white

### Mihajlov Due For Release On March 4

Word Is Received By Sister in U.S.

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT). — The family of Mihajlo Mihajlov, the Yugoslav author imprisoned on charges of insulting the Soviet Union and deriding his government, reported today he will be released on March 4, almost a year before his sentence expires.

Mr. Mihajlov's sister, Maria Ivusic, who lives in Albany, said in a telephone interview she received the news in a letter from her mother in Belgrade.

The letter said that the Yugoslav authorities had notified the 35-year-old author last week that he will be freed 11 months before he completes his four-year sentence, Mrs. Ivusic said. She speculated that the move was taken on the ground of good behavior, rather than in response to the repeated demands for his release by Amnesty International and other groups.

"We had hoped for an amnesty long before this," she added. "We are very happy he will be last free. This is wonderful news."

Since his conviction in April 1967, for writing against the Communist party, Mr. Mihajlov's imprisonment was viewed as a profound embarrassment to Yugoslavia's position as the most tolerant Communist regime of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Mihajlov, a former university lecturer in comparative literature, first achieved prominence in 1965 after publication of an essay titled "Moscow Summer," in which he criticized the remnants of Stalinism in the Soviet Union. The essay drew protests from Moscow and a vitriolic attack on him from President Tito.

After serving 32 days in jail, he tried to launch an anti-Communist magazine and talked of starting an opposition party. He was arrested again in 1966 and a year later was tried and convicted on charges of having written against the Communist party and of showing his friends leaflets printed by Yugoslav emigres.

Mrs. Ivusic said today that her brother was completing a new book,

"Peines," on reflections during his imprisonment. A former student at George Washington University, she translated a collection of his earlier literary essays, "Russian Themes," published here in 1968.

Thousands of bus drivers and ticket collectors from many provinces marched in central Rome.

They held a rally to call attention to their demands for 30 percent salary and benefit increases.

Buses and trolleys were struck for seven hours in the capital and similar strikes hit other cities, including Palermo. The transport companies have offered raises of 5 percent.

Meanwhile, the three major labor federations announced nationwide "manifestations and initiatives" for Feb. 6 to protect the rights of workers against "repression." They said union leaders would decide later what form the protest would take.

One hundred thousand employees of ENEL, the public electric power company, prepared to walk off the job starting at midnight tonight for a 24-hour nationwide strike.

Officials said there was danger of electricity shortages because any breakdown would go unprepared.

In recent weeks, developments

combined to reduce the impact of the Socialist schism and to favor a revival of the coalition. The need for a strong and united government was underlined by the social unrest and the upsurge of violence culminating in the bank explosion that killed 16 persons in Milan on Dec. 12.

Meanwhile, student and labor agitation intensified in Italy to day with another sticks-and-stones battle between leftists and rightists at Rome University and a street march by thousands of striking transport workers.

The reports were partially re-

sponsible for an uprising in Milan Stock Exchange today.

At the university, 150 neo-fascist youths, screaming "We want the Reds and Chinese laid out," attacked a group of leftist Catholic students guarding the entrance of the new building.

He added: "The force of public opinion is worrying the Russians more than some people think."

### Machine Comes To a Bad End

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29 (UPI). — Robert Gohm, 40, said he thought the vending machine in his gas station was giving short change. So I got out my 25¢ revolver and shot it dead.

"After I fired the shot I looked at the machine and I said: 'That's the last time you're going to cheat anybody,'" Mr. Gohm told the court, which yesterday fined him \$100 and gave him 10 days in jail on dangerous weapons charges.

### A New Center-Left Cabinet Expected in Italy in 2 Weeks

By Leo J. Wollenberg

ROME, Jan. 29 (WP). — A drive to give Italy a new center-left government went into high gear today, holding out a promise of political stability after six months of minority rule and of strikes, unrest and bomb explosions.

Following an agreement reached yesterday by Christian Democratic, Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican leaders, the executive committees of the four parties are expected to endorse within a couple of days the opening of official negotiations aimed at reconstituting the center-left coalition.

The present one-party cabinet headed by Christian Democratic Premier Mariano Rumor is expected to resign early next week and the new government should be formed within two weeks...

Collapsing in July

After ruling Italy since 1963, except for short intervals, the center-left alliance collapsed last July when the Socialist party, reunified in 1966, split again into two groups: the strongly anti-Communist Social Democrats and the old-line Socialists committed to a more advanced social and economic policy and to a fairly flexible attitude toward the Communists.

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### 140 MP's Sign Motion Seeking Hess Release

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP). — More than 140 members of Commons have signed a motion calling for the release of Rudolf Hess, once Hitler's deputy, who is imprisoned in West Berlin.

They include the backbench leaders of the three main parties. Among Jewish members who have signed is Emanuel Shinwell, former Defense Minister.

Airey Neave, the former Nuremberg prosecutor who sponsored the motion, said the response in West Berlin has been encouraging.

He added: "The force of public opinion is worrying the Russians more than some people think."

Family to Visit Again

MUNICH, Jan. 29 (AP). — Hess, who is ill, will be visited next Monday by his wife and son for the second time in 28 years, a source close to the family said yesterday.

Mrs. Hess and the couple's son Wolf Ruediger, a 32-year-old engineer, will visit Hess, 75, in a British military hospital where he is being treated for stomach ulcers. The two first visited Hess for 30 minutes last Christmas Eve.

Besides giving 80 acres near Palm Springs, Calif., where the medical center is being built, Mr. Hope and his wife personally invited "They say I went door to door, but I didn't at all," Mr. Hope said. "I didn't at all."

The bill the subcommittee sent to its parent Judiciary Committee would allow fiancées or fiancées of U.S. citizens or permanent residents to come to the United States. But they would have to marry within 90 days.

Chairman Michael A. Feighan

said the new rule would eliminate the need for the U.S. party to go abroad to marry and bring in his spouse. The bill also would ease rules for entry of executive and specialist personnel of international companies and distinguished professionals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP). — The House Immigration Subcommittee paid its respects to love Tuesday by voting to facilitate entry of U.S. residents' alien fiancées.

The bill the subcommittee sent to its parent Judiciary Committee would allow fiancées or fiancées of U.S. citizens or permanent residents to come to the United States. But they would have to marry within 90 days.

The hand-shaking, the big bell (Texas was exceedingly well represented) and the first round of drinks were held in the Louis XVI Suite. It was here that the Hopes received such extra-special luminaries as Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower; Mr. and Mrs. David Eisenhower; Gov. and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller and an all-American blending of bankers, tycoons, astronauts, golfers, admirals, generals and Medal of Honor winners from two world wars and Vietnam.

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Word Is Received By Sister in U.S.

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT). — The family of Mihajlo Mihajlov, the Yugoslav author imprisoned on charges of insulting the Soviet Union and deriding his government, reported today he will be released on March 4, almost a year before his sentence expires.

Mr. Mihajlov's sister, Maria Ivusic, who lives in Albany, said in a telephone interview she received the news in a letter from her mother in Belgrade.

The letter said that the Yugoslav authorities had notified the 35-year-old author last week that he will be freed 11 months before he completes his four-year sentence, Mrs. Ivusic said. She speculated that the move was taken on the ground of good behavior, rather than in response to the repeated demands for his release by Amnesty International and other groups.

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**FASHIONS IN PARIS****Dior's Bohan Takes a Stand**

By Eugenia Sheppard

**PARIS.** Jan. 29.—Naturally, Dior dropped skirts, and nobody has a better right.

Any resemblance except length, though, between the original New Look and Marc Bohan's is purely coincidental. Dior's was a wild paean to fabrics after the war shortage and Bohan does it on a minimum.

The new Bohan clothes are long, limp and narrow. Let's admit it right now. The big influence here is not the thirties, the forties or turn of the century, but the mod look that came out of London a few years ago. Frowned on for a long time as a fashion bastard, it is now becoming legitimate in the Paris couture.

Bohan's skirt lengths are between midi and maxi and, at the opening, most of Dior's staff were already wearing their navy blue woolen dresses that way. More fascinating than the long skirts, though, is the Dior revival of crepe georgette, used in 30 costumes through the collection.

Bohan's white crepe georgette dresses and evening pajamas with tucked and ruffled peplums are so new, so fragile and so female that they are certain of success. White crepe used to look soft, but it is cast in bronze compared to crepe georgette.

**A Shock**

As a collection, Bohan's seems to lack the warmth and color it usually has, but the designer wanted it that way, quiet and subdued. The daytime clothes are so neutral that a mannequin coat bound in wool braid over a mannequin print dress comes with a shock of surprise. For evening, heads and faces are completely veiled in long, dark chiffon veils, part of the Oriental influence.

Models wear pale make-up, with only a touch of pink around their eyes. "I wanted them to look like children," Bohan says. Alexandre has wound their hair around their heads in sleek little braids or



From Christian Dior, right, two slip dresses in a dot-on-dot print. Above, Dior's Indian look in white crepe georgette, worn with a turban and an ankle bracelet.

Odile Montserrat, ASA Press.

colled it into chignons in the nape of their necks.

Daytime clothes are well proportioned and easy to wear. There is a large repertoire of coats: The big, belted types, the skinny ones bound in wool braid and the light little shirt-sleeve coats to be worn over their own dresses.

Suits have cropped jackets (call them basques) and little dotted silk blouses with sport-sleeve necklines. The mid-length culottes are impractical and unflattering.

Paris is peppered with polka dots this season, and there are lots of them at Dior. The big dot over a little dot print that appears several times isn't art deco or Bauhaus but taken from a Lichtenstein contemporary painting.

and stripes as well as some mink coats. Black stockings and manny shoes don't add to the gaiety of it all, but they're universal.

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**Horsehair Jewelry**

The new jewelry is made of horsehair. There are horsehair belts. Chain necklaces end in horsehair tassels that look like small beehive bunches.

There are almost no traditional evening dresses. An honest-to-goodness ballgown has become terribly square, you

know. The Duchess of Windsor, one of Bohan's most consistent customers, may turn up barefoot at parties this spring, scantly draped in white georgette, wearing a bracelet on one ankle and waving a fan of golden egrets.

To make up for the sober look of his daytime clothes, Bohan's evening dresses are gaudy little nothing, draped and sit up the side over a thigh-high underskirt. Many of them are printed in paisley patterns on georgette. The models wear ankle bracelets, and Oriental turbans, if not long veils.

Some of Bohan's evening dresses are demurely floor-length in front, but sit up almost to the waist behind. It's a shocker at first, but you can get used to anything, I find.

In his dot on dot print, Bohan does some slip dresses, loose, unfitted and with lingerie shoulder straps. Painter Niki de Saint Phalle is more interested than ever in pants suits. He opens the collection with a suede suit printed to look like python. He trims many of his other pants suit jackets with python bands

gabardine and what seems to be a man's wear navy serge. One of the best in a group of dark suits, all good, is the black crepe.

For the first time, Chanel varies the all-suit parade with dresses and jackets. She shows many more dresses than usual, when there's a dearth of casual dresses everywhere else. Many of them are terribly pretty, especially the pastel prints that look like colors on a palette and swing out with pleats that start at the hips.

With everyone else going limp, Chanel puts petticoats under some of her full skirts.

Newest jewelry in the house are the wide gold filigree belts worn on both coats and dresses.

Here, however, Pasolini rises to the occasion and achieves a sense of lyric and poignant

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**And After the Gala Was Over, Callas ...**

By Helle Dorsey

**PARIS.** Jan. 29.—Maria Callas celebrated the premiere of her first film, "Medea," at the Opéra last night with Aristotle Onassis. While most of the chic people drifted off to, where else but Musidora, after the show Miss Callas discreetly disappeared to have supper with Mr. Onassis at Baronne Van Zuylen's Avenue Foch apartment. Other guests included the film producer Franco Rossellini and director Pier Paolo Pasolini, who earlier escorted her to the Opéra.

Mr. Onassis had sent formal

regrets (she's in New York, anyway) and Mr. Onassis was supposed to fly to the United States on Wednesday. But at the last minute he changed his mind and decided to stay over. His booth at the Opéra sat empty, however.

The premiere, attended by Madame Georges Pompidou, was a personal triumph for Miss Callas, who looked great in a

perfectly simple, navy blue Renaissance gown by Italian designer Billi. Billi's exceptional pear-shaped, 60-carat emerald earrings from Gérard's, the newest Paris jeweler. Alexandre had also done a good job on her hair, for which he got thanked nicely. Miss Callas gave him a

silver cross that had been given to her recently by the President of Nigeria.

Otherwise, off-stage the scene at the Opéra was the best fashion show in years and a great triumph for Facts couturier. In a sense, it also marked an interesting return of couture in the elegant sense of the word and the end of the mad, kinky, costume look. Apart from Loulou de la Falaise, who was wrapped up in a fringed shawl, all the other women were dressed to the teeth. Marc Bohan, who was there, was going crazy trying to keep up with his creations. At the latest report, he counted 40. One of the best was the brown-chiffon willow sheath worn by Sophie Litvak, which was also the closest thing to what Bohan showed this morning in his new collection.

Other Dior fans included Cappy Badru, Niki de Saint Phalle, Mrs. Jacques Baumer, Ruth Lachmann and Comtesse Jean d'Ormezon.

In the Sain-Michel clan,

you had Mrs. Sargent Shriver in silver lame, Hélène Rochas,

Carole Weissweiller and Suzanne Taitting. Mrs. Hervé Alphand, in a one-sleeved printed chiffon dress, led the Cardin group, followed by Mrs. Walter Byham, and Mrs. Jacques Godet. Madame Pompidou had gone to Guy Laroche for her parma violet satin dress with white minaudière jacket.

Foreign couturiers fared well too. Mrs. Francis Faivre, the living spirit behind the Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale Française (for which the gala was given), wore a dress by Pergolesi and Minotti le Blau did credit to Valentino.

If anything, this shows that things are changing in Paris

and that Parisiennes who had the reputation for not liking to dress up, are changing their minds in a big way.

But back at the Opéra, at the intermission, Madame Pompidou had drinks with Miss Callas and her party, and a brilliant potpourri of ambassadors, Quis d'Orsay officials and Nobel Prize-winners. She asked for a copy of "Medea" to be sent to the Elysée Palace, saying that she felt sure that her husband would like it.

As for Mr. Onassis, he didn't

say anything. He'd already seen

the film—three days ago, at a

private screening and with Miss

Callas.

For Frank Van Brakle

for one of the best little groups

going. He is certainly on the

same level as the other top

organizers, such as Jimmy

Smith, "Groove" Holmes, Milt

Buckner and the young Rhoda

Scott, whom he helped get

started in Europe.

The decor is orange-red with

modern fixtures, befitting the

name of the house. The cushion

seats are comfortable and the

service is good, and there is

ample leg-room, even off a

crowded night.

The head barman is the well-

known, amiable Jean Pallagros,

formerly of the Lido and the

King Club. The drinks are

expensive, 20 F (54) for the

first and 15 F (38) for the

second. The crowd is predom- inately young, which, interestingly enough, shows that not all the younger generation dig only rock and pop.

Jimmy McGriff will be

featured until Feb. 15. Follow-

ing him will be Bill Woods,

"Groove" Holmes, "Philly" Joe

Jones, Stan Getz and Herbie

Mann.

Apollo (ex-Blue Note), 27 Rue

d'Artois, Paris (16). Tel. 15-42-

Open every night except Sun-

day.

Admission: 50F.

Dinner-dance at 8:30 p.m.

Reservations: 52-16-16-16.

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Pussy Cat

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

12h-00h, 22h-02h, 02h-04h, 04h-06h

GRAN PIANO - 12h-00h

GRAN PIANO - 02h-04h

GRAN PIANO - 04h-06h

GRAN PIANO - 06h-08h

GRAN PIANO - 08h-10h

GRAN PIANO - 10h-12h

GRAN PIANO - 12h-14h

GRAN PIANO - 14h-16h

GRAN PIANO - 16h-18h

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GRAN PIANO - 06h-08h

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1970

## FINANCE

Page 7

Economic Cooling  
'70 Seen  
for GermanyNo Quick Shift  
Predicted by Bonn

Jan. 29 (Reuters).—The German government predicted today that wages would rise by 4.5 percent and 10.5 percent this year, while prices would increase by 4.5 percent.

The annual economic report anticipated that 1970 would be a year of economic growth with no decline in activity.

It also forecast a fall in Germany's trade surplus of \$3 billion, to around \$3 billion.

Stability in the years ahead would produce a growth rate of national product of 4 percent annually, the report said, with a 4 to 5 percent increase expected this year.

(See Slowdown.)

The government forecast a cooling of German economic life this year, caused by a slowing of the economic pace worldwide and a resulting drop in overall demand for German goods.

It said the high level of its held by German industry at the beginning of this year will end an abrupt downturn of economic activity as occurred in spring of 1966.

A report forecast a decline in total capital expenditure and noted heavy domestic demand due to the forecast of wage and price increases.

In export trade, the report said that any prognosis following October's upward revaluation of the mark must be cautious and strain, as must be any forecasts of developments in world trade as a whole.

Guiding Factors

German economic developments, the report said, would be conditioned both by valuation and government's own economic plan.

The report added that "it must, however, be assumed that the effect of valuation will again be curbed in the coming months." Price rises had continued. In 1970, West Germany will continue to be among industrial nations with the highest increases in consumer prices.

The report emphasized that the Common Market must be a community of stability and growth which inflationary tendencies jointly and effectively opposed.

The first step toward that should coordination of economic aims and policies based on stability, the next step would be a gradual transition to a monetary union.



Raymond Brissaud



Jose A. Gibernau

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

**Raymond Brissaud**, chief executive of the French Schneider group and Electraffoil of Belgium, has been named chairman of Jeumont-Schneider, succeeding Jean Forget, who becomes honorary chairman. Mr. Forget remains chairman of the Schneider group and Philippe Boëufs, remains chief executive of Jeumont-Schneider.

**Walter Berchtold**, general manager of Swissair, has announced that he will retire at the end of the year. His successor will be Armin Balthenswiler. Mr. Berchtold's deputy:

**Reynolds Co.**, formerly Reynolds Tobacco, has established Reynolds Italia SpA as a subsidiary of Reynolds Europe SA. The new firm, to be located in Rome, will be directed by Enzo Fel.

**Russian Ruble Is Reportedly Made Transferable in Bloc**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth:

**PARIS**, Jan. 29 (NYT).—An unconfirmed French news agency report from Moscow said yesterday that the Soviet Union had introduced a transferable ruble, a reform long sought by East European countries to restructure trade in the Communist bloc.

Agence France-Presse said it learned of the development from Nikolai Fedeyev, secretary of Comecon. Neither the Soviet news agency, Tass, nor the New York Times bureau in Moscow could confirm the report.

Poland and Hungary have long championed the idea in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), the trading organization of the Soviet-bloc.

**Kaunda Sets Up Mining Co., Appoints Himself Chairman**

**ZAMBA**, Zambia, Jan. 29.—President Kenneth Kaunda took virtual control today of the mining industry and commerce, naming himself chairman of a new Mining and Industrial Development Corp. of Zambia which comes into operation on April 1. The new group will have two wholly owned subsidiaries—Indaco Ltd., to handle industrial investments, and Mindeco, to control the country's vast mining wealth.

In setting up the new organization, the president said he was trying to keep Zambia's mining and industrial empire in touch with the political feeling of the country, while leaving a large part of management in the care of experts.

The board of directors named by the new corporation by Mr. Kaunda includes cabinet ministers, civil servants and trade unionists.

The mining subsidiary will hold the 51 percent share of the Zambian mining industry that the government took over on Jan. 1 this year. It will also administer the government's options under the new mining act to acquire 51 percent of any new mining ventures.

The president said that the new industrial subsidiary would eventually be in a position to develop rapidly as a big investment group.

Zambia is the world's third largest producer of copper, with an output in 1969 of 855,000 short tons. It also has deposits of talc, tin, zinc, amethyst, coal, manganese and lime, which are being developed.

**U.S. Banks' Eurodollar Borrowings Decline**

**WASHINGTON**, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped in the week ended Jan. 21, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

Borrowings dropped by \$509 million, bringing gross liabilities to \$13.36 billion, the Fed said. The drop follows an \$845 million increase in the previous week.

Industrial financial markets are closely interconnected.

"U.S. monetary conditions only set the tone and direction of financial markets in other areas, with the Eurodollar market being as a transmission belt," noted.

Leadership of this kind is not to be acceptable indefinitely," said, unless the United States stands on its record of the past

U.S. Trust Comments

**NEW YORK**, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—U.S. Trust Co. of New York economist James J. O'Leary suggested that a move toward lesser restraint in the United States may begin in the next month.

He said that "if the federal budget is genuinely a tightly balanced one . . . the federal authorities will soon begin to relax credit gradually and very carefully."

The economist said he believed the Federal Reserve Board would adopt a gradual and moderate easing of credit extending through mid-1971.

Charvet

tailors of fine shirts and ties  
2 Place Vendôme, Paris

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**GM Profits Wound Up On Downside in 1969**

**Detroit**, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—General Motors, the largest U.S. industrial corporation, wound up an uneven year with profits down just over 1 percent, after holding onto a 5 percent gain through the first nine months of the year.

The company announced today that earnings for 1969 totalled \$1.71 billion, or \$35.55 a share, down from the year before's \$1.73 billion, \$35.75 a share. Earnings for the auto giant rose 6.5 percent to \$64.3 million from 1968's \$22.8 billion.

Indicated fourth-quarter results at GM showed a decline of 36 percent, to \$810 million from \$960 million in the year-ago period.

The firm's performance during the year finished a 26 percent earnings gain in the third 1969 quarter, largely attributed to earlier-than-usual switchovers to the 1970 model lines. In the second quarter, profits were off 17 percent.

**McDonnell Douglas**

McDonnell Douglas Corp. today reported that fourth-quarter earnings had been cut in half in 1969, although it turned in a 24 percent gain for the year as a whole.

The firm's quarterly earnings dropped to \$16.15 million, or 86 cents a share, from \$34.7 million, \$120 a share, a year earlier. Revenue slipped 17 percent to \$71.8 million from \$82.1 million.

Most of the fourth-quarter earnings slide was attributable to a \$14.4 million, 44 cents a share, loss from the firm's subsidiary Construction Corp.

For the year, McDonnell Douglas reported net of \$117.65 million, or \$4.05 a share, up from \$94.72 million, \$3.90 a share, on revenue of \$62.3 billion, down 15 percent from 1968's \$73.6 billion.

The firm reported its backlog as of Dec. 31 was \$2.59 billion, down from \$2.68 billion a year earlier. It said 55 percent of this total is commercial, the rest government business.

**Phillips Petroleum**

**NEW YORK**, Jan. 29 (Special).—Phillips Petroleum reported today a 13 percent slip in net earnings for 1969, despite a 28 percent profit gain in the fourth quarter.

Fourth-quarter net rose to \$36.4 million from \$28.5 million the year before. Neither per-share earnings nor revenues for the period were reported by the company.

For the year, profits slipped to \$124.3 million, or \$1.82 a share, from 1968's \$136.8 million, \$1.87 a share, on revenues of \$2.23 billion, up almost 5 percent from the year before's \$2.13 billion.

Phillips blamed the year's softening in profits on lower prices for various products, lower domestic natural gas liquid production and startup costs for a project to ship natural gas to Japan from Alaska—as well as generally rising costs.

The firm said these factors were only partially overcome by the increased sales volume, higher gasoline prices and higher returns on chemicals.

**Marathon Oil**

Another major U.S. oil firm, Marathon, reported today a 74 percent

gain in profits for 1969, down from the 10 percent gain it had reported in the first nine months of the year.

Although fourth-quarter figures were not released by the firm, indicated profits came to \$33.94 million, virtually the same as the \$33.90 million of the year-ago period.

For the full year, Marathon's earnings rose to \$89.48 million, or \$2.99 a share, from the year before's \$85.3 million, or \$2.81 a share, while revenues climbed 15 percent to \$812.5 million from 1968's \$742.5 million.

**UAL Inc.**

UAL Inc., the holding company for United Air Lines, reported today that growth in net earnings came to 7 percent for the year. The gain in the fourth quarter was just under 6 percent.

The firm's 1969 profits totalled \$44.88 million, or \$2.89 a share, compared with \$41.76 million, \$2.82 a share, in 1968. Revenue jumped 17 percent to \$1.45 billion from \$1.26 billion.

In the fourth quarter, net totalled \$1.15 million, or 27 cents a share, up from \$847.8 million, 26 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue was \$3.1 billion.

**Alcan Aluminum**

Alcan Aluminum reported a 24 percent gain in 1969 earnings, aided by a 33 percent climb in fourth-quarter results.

Fourth-quarter net came to \$35.5 million, or 75 cents a share, compared with \$16.5 million, or 42 cents a share, in the 1968 period.

For the year as a whole, the firm reported profits of \$82.9 million, or \$2.63 a share, up from \$71.6 million, \$2.14 a share, in 1968. Revenues rose 23 percent to \$1.25 billion from \$1.1 billion a year earlier.

**James and Laughlin**

James and Laughlin Corp. reported figures today showing a loss of \$185,000, or 2 cents a share, in the fourth quarter of the year, which brought earnings for 1969 to \$1.2 million, or 20 percent less than 1968 levels.

The company cited the cumulative effects of internal steel shortages related primarily to labor problems which caused "extraordinary cost increases and lost sales opportunities in the second half."

JEL showed 1969 earnings of \$22.1 million, or \$1.34 a share, down from \$27.65 million, \$1.65 a share, in 1968, while revenues rose 4 percent to \$1.06 billion from \$1.02 billion the year before.

The fourth-quarter loss this year compared with a profit of \$782.9 million, or 3 cents a share, in the 1968 period. Quarterly sales rose 22.7 percent to \$25.2 million from the year-earlier \$20.8 million.

**Moore & McCormack**

**LONDON**, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Burmah Oil Co.'s advisers said today that no alteration in the terms of the bid for Laporte Industries is being considered.

A spokesman for investment bankers Robert Fleming and Co. said preparation of the documents for the formal offer is proceeding.

Laporte, a leading British chemical firm, yesterday rejected Burmah's \$158 million bid.

Solvay, the Belgian chemical concern, today denied rumors it is considering a counter-offer. Monsanto Co. has also denied it will seek to acquire Laporte.

**ASK YOURSELF THESE TWO QUESTIONS**

**Reaction to Economic, Corporate News****N.Y. Stocks Plunge, Losses Top Gains 3 to 1**

By Vartan G. Vartan

**NEW YORK**, Jan. 29 (CNYT).—Steady pressure on blue-chip stocks drove the Dow Jones industrial average down 10.49 today to a final reading of 748.35.

The Dow industrials, which had

climbed to nearly the 1,000 mark in early 1968, are now poised to test the bear-market closing low of 744.33 on Oct. 7 of that memorable year. Today's close actually brought the key market barometer back to its level of late 1968.

On Wall Street, a veteran analyst described the market's mood as "98 percent gloomy with the other 1 percent sitting tight."

The prospect of further equity financing, which promises to soak up investment funds, added to the burden of market worries. Some companies are turning to stock financing in a period of record borrowing rates.

**Jersey Standard**, selling at a new low since the 1962 break, dropped 1 1/2 to 35 7/8. Jersey disclosed plans to offer new capital stock to shareholders.

**Occidental Petroleum** and **Gulf Oil**, both at the top of the active roster, set new lows for the last year. Oxy fell 1 1/2 to 20 and Gulf declined 3 1/4 to 25 3/8.

Some computer issues took large losses in active trading. Control Data sank 6 3/8 to 85 1/2. The influence of favorable earnings also was noticeable as Itel gained 4 5/8 to 78 7/8. The company had fourth-quarter per share earnings of 69 cents against one cent a year ago.

**More Steel Price Increases Seen Fueling U.S. Inflation**

**NEW YORK**, Jan. 29 (Special).—Rising consumer prices, one of the more obvious manifestations of inflation, are going to continue their upward trek in the United States.

**U.S. Steel** said the new prices would go into effect Feb. 1. The giant steelmaker said it was raising the price of hot rolled sheets and strips \$6 a ton, cold rolled sheets \$6 a ton and coated sheets \$6 a ton. It said the coated sheets included galvanized and aluminum coats.

**Armco**, **Jones and Laughlin**, **Bethlehem** and **Republic Steel** have already announced increases.



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In S.										1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In S.										1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In S.													
Stocks and Div. In \$	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stocks and Div. In \$	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stocks and Div. In \$	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stocks and Div. In \$	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stocks and Div. In \$	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
estimated from preceding page)						1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In S.	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In S.	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In S.	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	1969-70 — Stocks and Div. In S.	100s. First	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Ford Motor Co. 2.40	301	374	374	374	-14	568	29	JohnMen 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SuperOil 1.40	25	25	25	25	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	265	29	USA pft.1.30	208	214	214	214	-14
Ford Motor Co. 2.40	301	374	374	374	-14	569	29	JohnMen 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	Supernat 1.40	25	25	25	25	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	266	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
FMC 2.10	5	475	475	475	-14	570	29	JohnSvC 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	267	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Ford Wt. 1.0	5	17	17	17	-14	571	29	JohnSon 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	268	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	572	29	Jones 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	269	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	573	29	Jorgens 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	270	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	574	29	Jostens 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	271	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	575	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	272	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	576	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	273	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	577	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	274	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	578	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	275	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	579	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	276	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	580	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	277	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	581	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	278	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	582	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	279	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	583	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	280	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	584	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	281	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	585	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	282	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	586	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	283	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	587	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	284	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	588	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	285	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	589	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	286	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	590	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-24	374	34	SupervPd 1.20	1	21	21	21	-12	25	125	125	125	-12	287	29	USA WashCo 2.00	197	201	201	201	-14
Fordor 1.40	5	17	17	17	-14	591	29	Kahn 1.20	24	28	-27	-																					

## Tokyo Exchange

Price Yen	Price Yen
Aichi Glass ... 151	Matsu E. Ind. 728
Cotton Canv ... 347	Mitsubishi Ind. 593
Dai Nip. Print ... 471	Mitsub. Ind. 71
Fuji Bank ... 303	Mitsui & Co. 170
Fuji Photo ... 515	Mitsukoshi ... 268
Hayakawa E ... 444	Nippon Elec. 530
Hizuka ... 185	Sanyo ... 218
Hosu ... 142	Sanyo Corp. ... 218
I.C. Ichii ... 142	Suntomo Bk. 307
Jap. Air Lines ... 1,720	Taisho Marins ... 183
Kao Soap ... 210	Takedo Chem. 431
Kaneku El ... 662	Cooper Adm. ... 183
Kirin Brewery ... 248	Daiei ... 183
Kodak ... 278	Toyota Rayon ... 184
Kubota L. Vka. ... 220	Toyota Motor 360

+ Previous.

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**Ask a Question**

Woul top futures: March 149.4 b. May 181.2 b. July 181.0 b. Oct. 181.8 b. Dec. 182.4 b.

Cocoa futures: March 33.00, May 33.15

July 33.40, Sept. 33.54, Dec. 33.82

March 34.03, November 34.15

April 34.20, December 34.30

May 34.35, July 34.36, Sept. 34.37

Oct. 34.39, December 34.40

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February 34.55, April 34.60

May 34.65, June 34.70

July 34.75, August 34.80

September 34.85, October 34.90

November 34.95, December 35.00

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May 35.25, June 35.30

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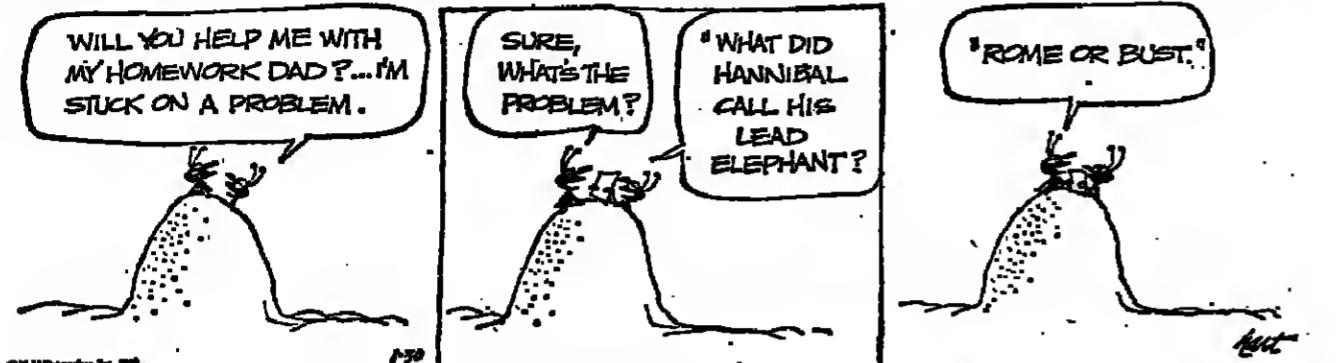
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PEANUTS



R.C.



E·I·L·A·B·N·E·E



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M·I·S·S·P·E·A·C·H



B·U·Z·S·A·W·Y·E·R



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R·E·X·M·O·R·G·A·N·M·D



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R·I·P·K·I·R·R·Y



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened with one no-trump, holding an 18-point maximum for the bid, and his partner showed excessive optimism in jumping to three no-trump. However, the same contract would no doubt have been reached if North had steered a steeper course by raising to two no-trump or by bidding two clubs. Stayman followed by a heart bid.

A club lead would have defeated the contract, but there was little to choose between the minor suits. West led the diamond four, perhaps because the suit was "stranger," and South was able to win with the jack.

The declarer began to establish hearts by leading the queen, which West took with the king. Diamonds were clearly a hopeless proposition, but West found the winning shift by leading the club deuce.

The defense was now in a position to develop clubs, making three tricks in that suit and two hearts before South could get close to nine tricks. But when East played the club ace South successfully confused the issue by dropping the club king.

East thought he knew what this meant. It was "obvious" that South held both king and queen of clubs and was unblocking to preserve a club entry to the dummy. So East returned the diamond five, hoping that his partner held a five-card suit that could be developed.

South won with the diamond ace, drove out the heart ace and made nine tricks, with three spades, three hearts and three diamonds. He did not need a club trick.

East might have hit on the

right defense if he had considered that his partner had led the club deuce. With a worthless holding West would have had a higher spot card. However, this does not detract from South's play of the club king, a brilliant piece of misinformation by a specialist in information.

NORTH	♦ AJ
	♥ 18742
	♦ 873
	♣ J105

WEST	♦ 765
	♥ Q964
	♦ Q862

EAST	♦ 109843
	♥ 652
	♦ 105
	♣ A37

SOUTH  
♦ KQ2  
♥ Q109  
♦ AKJ2  
♣ K43

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
South West North East  
1.N.T. Pass 3.N.T. Pass  
Pass Pass West led the diamond four.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

FORRE	GROT	SPICE
LITER	LEIMA	ARMOS
HABIS	ALABAMIAN	ENCL
OUTLIVEST	SEED	CLASSIES
HAY	MATH	HAIA
VAPID	NATIONALS	TRIP
ITALI	ONE	PETES
STRE	ISLAND	LEERY
ERA	WAHA	HITD
DAMSEL	DEFILATE	CODO
STUTTERING	NIPS	VALENTINE
TORTIE	KREE	GLEE
ARSON	SOBS	SEEN

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"MAY I PLEASE SPEAK TO HERBERT GOODFELLOW, JUNIOR?"

"NIYA, MUSHFACE!"

JUMBLE. — that scrambled word game

BY HELEN ARNOLD AND BOB LEV

ETHEL

TILOP

SNAZAT

HARGIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Not to be solved now! See

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's

Answers Where a pedestrian might feel

an edge—AT THE CURB

## BOOKS

## THE HARRIED LEISURE CLASS

By Staffan Burenstam Linder. Columbia University Press. 152 pp. \$7.

Reviewed by Van Doorn Ooms

ECONOMIC theorists are reluctant imperialists. While whispering among themselves, and to their students, that economics provides a general framework for the analysis of human behavior, they customarily cultivate narrow gardens with their theoretical tools and bring forth fruit which seems peculiarly unappealing to those concerned with larger social and cultural questions. Even John Kenneth Galbraith's important work, "The Affluent Society," emerges more as a set of brilliant obiter dicta than as an extension of economic theory.

Staffan Linder's new book, "The Harried Leisure Class," is a refreshing, blatantly imperialistic exploration of the social and cultural implications of a single economic problem, the increasing scarcity of time relative to goods. It will be roundly attacked by non-economists for the causal empiricism which purports to document its conclusions. It is, nevertheless, an extremely important book, providing a general framework for thinking about para-economic life; it suggests insights into behavior which will fascinate, startle, and perhaps anger the reader.

The basic theory, which was developed independently by Gary Becker in 1965, is disarmingly simple. As economic growth proceeds through increases in productivity, consumption goods are spewed forth in abundance while the supply of time remains fixed. But time is required not only for the production of goods, but also for their maintenance and, especially, their enjoyment.

At low levels of productivity in low-income countries, goods are relatively scarce and time for their maintenance and enjoyment is plentiful. But as the supply of goods per capita rises, time becomes relatively scarce, and the harried consumer is driven into a hectic, but ultimately fruitless, series of behavioral adjustments to reallocate expensive time among competing uses. The "underdeveloped" culture of time-scarce evolves into a "developed" culture of time-famine.

The implications for the classical-liberal view of economic progress are profound. While the liberal tradition has seen productivity increases as a means of liberating time (and therefore man) from labor for "time-intensive" meditative and cultural pursuits, inhabitants of the time-famine culture find themselves compelled by the laws of rational choice to devote increasing amounts of time to "goods-intensive" activities.

The economic heaven at the end of the road is shorn on cherubic choirs and Grecian urns, but contains "an infinite volume of consumption goods, which pleasure-hungry angels will feverishly try to exploit during the limited time at their disposal per day." It is a heaven where time-consuming children are farmed out of the family and attention-demanding elders efficiently disposed of, like the throw-away bottle or the three-year-old car.

In the Polaroid-toting millennium, direct experience, being wasteful, is forgotten; for ex-

ample, going to a stadium football takes more than seeing it at home on television. The pressures of time, seducing a coy mistress, leave her high and dry, its victim "is so vulnerable to petition" as Linder notes, observations on the trends of modern culture are of hardly novel. What is, however, is the coherence of them in Linder's analysis, even, is their coherence with a general model which hardly inverts the fad-like genius of economists about ends of the growth process.

Nevertheless, some questions need to be asked apart from those that are raised by the sociologist.

Is the crucial assumption of the

classical-liberal view of economic

progress really valid?

Are the economic laws

of supply and demand really

universal?

Is the theory of the

harried leisure class

really true?

Is the theory of the

affluent society

really true?

Is the theory of the

time-famine culture

really true?

Is the theory of the

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**Austrian Skiers Testify in His Behalf****Thoeni, Disqualified for Missed Gate, Wins Appeal to Take Giant Slalom**

DONNA DI CAMPAGLIO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Gustavo Thoeni, of Italy today won the giant slalom of the Three-Threes ski trophy after the jury disqualified him for missing a gate when overruled itself following the testimony of Austrian referee Kehl Messner, who was sitting near the gate. Messner said Thoeni had cleared the gate hard. This version was confirmed by another Austrian skier, identified.

After hearing their testimony, the jury scratched its previous decision and declared Thoeni the winner.

With his victory, Thoeni closed the gap separating him from World Cup leader Fabrice Naudet of France, who was not present. Dumeng Giovannoli of Switzerland was second and Jean-Noel Auger of France was third in today's race.

Thoeni took 3:28.83 minutes to cover the two laps of the race. The first course was 1,370 meters long with a 350-meter drop and 65 gates. The second course was 1,490 meters long with a 370-meter drop and 54 gates.

Giovannoli's time was 3:30.15 minutes and Auger's 3:31.11.

**6-Girl U.S. Team Named**

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT)—Six girls have been named to represent the United States in the Federation Internationale de Tennis world championships at Val Gardena, Italy, starting on Feb. 7.

Five of the girls—Karen Budge, Kidd Cutler, Judy Nagel and Cochran sisters, Barbara and Marilyn, have high rating as international competitors. The sixth, 18-year-old Julie Wells of Bedford Center, N.Y., has lots of potential.

On paper, the squad certainly looks as the strongest since the '68 Squaw Valley days, when Penny Pitou and Betsy Snite were prospects for Olympic titles. Neither produced a victory, but they won medals.

Marilyn Cochran was last year's World Cup giant slalom champion. Her younger sister is in fourth place for this year's three-ski crown. Barbara trails the leader, Michèle Jactot of France, 41 points.

Any of the other team members could streak through with an impressive victory. The slender Kidd Cutler, for example, seems back in top condition. Last Thursday she won the special slalom at St. Gervais, France. Miss Nagel won both the slalom and giant slalom at Lienz, Austria, earlier.

The best Americans were Eric Poulsen, who was 23d, and Hank Kashiwa, who was 24th.

Thoeni led the field on the first run and placed fourth on the second. Giovannoli was the fastest on the second run.

"Thoeni is really unbeatable," Giovannoli said. "Today's races were both extremely tough. The first course was very steep and dangerous for a slalom. It looked more like a downhill course."

"But Thoeni came down with incredible ability. He is surely the No. 1 for slalom races at the world championship in Val Gardena next month. I was trailing by more than three seconds after the first lap. I tried my best in the second, and I set the best time but it was not enough."

Eighty-eight of the 140 skiers were disqualified. Among them were Americans Spider Sabich, Tyler and Terry Palmer and Ken Corrck.

**LEADING FINISHERS**

	W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	1	0	100	110	110
2. Jean-Noel Auger, France	0	1	98	111	111
3. Jakob Tischbirek, Switz.	0	1	97	121	121
4. Werner Blaum, Austria	0	1	96	121	121
5. Jean-Pierre Andre, France	0	1	95	121	121
6. David Zwilling, Austria	0	1	94	121	121
7. Georges Mandat, France	0	1	93	121	121
8. Edward Schmidbauer, Italy	0	1	92	121	121
10. Andras Bachleda, Poland	0	1	91	121	121

**WORLD CUP LEADERS**

	W	L	Pts.
1. Patrick Bassel, France	140	0	100
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	125	0	98
3. Karl Schramm, Austria	115	0	97
4. Jean-Pierre Andre, France	110	0	96
5. Henri Davydré, France	105	0	95
6. Henri Breche, France	104	0	94
7. Alan Peas, France	103	0	93
8. Jakob Tischbirek, Switz.	102	0	92

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**Observer****Dubious Honor**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.** — Several Egyptian soldiers were executed the other day because they had performed badly in combat against Israeli raiders. News dispatches said the purpose was to make an example of them.

It is almost always unpleasant to be made an example of, and it must be particularly galling when one has to be shot or hanged to serve the purpose. Authorities, however, believe firmly in the efficacy of making examples, from time to time, of persons chosen more or less at random.

In fact, when these people announce that they have chosen you to make an example of, the announcement often suggests implicitly that you should feel honored.

"We have been far too lenient in the past with cases like yours," Wigglesworth. That is why American youth becomes more corrupt every day. This progressive corruption, you must understand, has to be stopped for the good of society."

"You're so right, your honor. Tell me what I can do, and by heaven, I'll do it!"

"I'm going to make an example of you, Wigglesworth. We've had far too many suspended sentences for this offense. I'm sentencing you to 20 years, and I hope society profits by this lesson."

"Judge, you don't know how much good you've done me. Just by giving me the chance to help society profit."

Well, very few of us are ever grateful about being made an example of, of course, but that rarely prevents schoolteachers, judges, military officers and other habitual example-makers from committing us to social uplift in spite of ourselves.

Whether any social uplift actually occurs is doubtful. Some years ago when gum chewing was still most gravely frowned upon in the public-school system, certain teachers dealt with violators by requiring them to stick the offending gum on the tips of their noses and wear it about the schoolhouse during the day.

This was making an example of corrupting gum chewers. "All right, Billie," the teacher would say, "I shall give you a chance to improve the world you live

in by putting that gum on the end of your nose and looking like a perfect fool for the rest of the day."

Did Billie, made an example of, profit from the experience? Not likely, unless he was a boy of boundless masochism. Most probably, the experience taught him the sour pleasure of hating teachers and left him determined to bloody the noses later of several smaller, weaker classmates who had laughed at him in his agony.

Was society indeed improved by making examples of all those gum-chewing Billies? The evidence hardly suggests so. Nowadays, 20 and 30 years after Billie's example to society, the public schools are too busy frowning upon drug-peddling and homicide to have much time for gum chewing.

The most irritating aspect of being made an example of, however, is not the self-righteousness of the punisher, nor the uselessness of the torment, but the causal selection process by which one ends up as a wretched and miserable example. "Why me?" is the question most frequently asked by the typical person about to be made an example of.

This fellow, roaring along the turnpike at ten miles an hour over the speed limit, like everyone else, is singled out by the unmarked police car, hustled into the J. P., and fined \$50 with the explanation that traffic is moving too fast on that turnpike out there, and the troopers have to make a few arrests now and then to serve as an example to the rest of the traffic.

"Why me?" he cries silently. "What is traffic to me that I should shell out \$50 to set it a better example?" Those Egyptian soldiers must have died with the same question. Admittedly, the Egyptian Army has not distinguished itself against the Israelis. Perhaps, in spite of reason and humanity, someone should have been executed as an example, to sharpen it up. "Think of it as a service to your country," some satisfied Egyptian judge might have comforted them.

Many persons believe in the usefulness of setting this sort of example. They rarely volunteer, however, to make examples of themselves, useful though it might be to society.

Among his other forecasts:

computers that will out-think and perhaps rule man, further

in putting that gum on the end of your nose and looking like a perfect fool for the rest of the day."

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Secretary Walter Eickel and folksinger Bob Ives held a press conference introducing the anti-pollution effort to "get 200 million Americans aware of and caring for their environment."

Mr. Ives will assist the department in promotional programs.

The singer-actor said that "a respect for all living things" was the key to stopping pollution and litter.

The New Canaan Singers from New York and the children of Interior Department employees sang some of the songs commissioned for the Johnny Horizon program. The songs encompassed a combination of space-age jargon, laissez-faire economics, strange historical and political bedfellows and Rotarian boosterism. Some samples:

"Earth, air, sunshine and water  
We'd all keep that life support system  
A-O-K and ready to go . . ."

**A New Horizon In Pollution**

By B. J. Phillips

**WASHINGTON (WP).** — Johnny Horizon—a square-jawed do-right meant to symbolize for a polluted environment what Smokey symbolizes for forest fires—was launched by the Interior Department this week.

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**Dr. Kahn, at Console, Bids Organs Good-Bye**

By Victor Cohn

**WASHINGTON (WP).** — By

With the year 2000, Herman Kahn has told the House Science Committee, "we'll be able to wear consoles on our chests with levers for all our pleasures." The levers, through wires to the brain, would trigger various enjoyable responses, sexual and otherwise.

"You'll have a console with ten levers," said Mr. Kahn, controversial theorist on man and technology. "But I don't think you should play your own console. That's depraved."

"It might be done between any two consenting adults. Just imagine all the possible combinations. As, 'Have you ever tried ten and five together?' or, 'How about one and one?'"

That, or "something like it" he forecast, will be one result of research now being done to find the pleasure centers in the brains of man and animals and use electricity to trigger them.

That, he also emphasized, is just one example of "how it's going to be in the next 30 years," how science and technology will lead to change, good and bad.

Thinking about this, Mr. Kahn declared, is vital if man would survive it. So he solemnly predicted:

Computers improved 100 billion to 100 trillion times "to transcend man" in thinking, painting, writing poetry and every way—"sex too," by reproducing and improving themselves.

Computers taking over the teaching of children, and even speaking in ever-patient, ever-friendly voices. "So far as I know there's no cultural problem about kids coming to a computer. They like it."

In the 21st century, perhaps, "computers taking over—that too I find not completely implausible."

"A learning society" in which all, young and old, will have to get new educations every four years to keep up.

A "post-industrial society" in the United States and other advanced countries—with most of the labor force not in "extractive labor" like agriculture or mining, as in undeveloped countries, and not even in industry, as in presently industrialized countries, but in services, a new condition in history.

Continued erosion of "traditional societal levers," like the virtues of earning a living, among the young of the United States and some other countries.

Some Predictions

The House Science and Astronautics Committee convened its annual panel this week to consider future problems. Its subject this year is "The Converging Technologies of Communications, Computers and Automation." In other words, what will all the new machines do to and for us?

Thinking about this, Mr. Kahn declared, is vital if man would survive it. So he solemnly predicted:



Johnny Horizon: A square-jawed do-right.

"We need you to help keep America clean  
With Teddy Roosevelt, George Washington, Tom Jefferson  
And the Rangers and the Wolf Cubs and the Boy Scouts  
and the Girl Scouts and Johnny Horizon . . ."

**PEOPLE:**

When Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, finally finds time to attend a dinner party, it's never sure he'll be around for the dessert. Phone calls interrupt his digestive process, and sometimes he has to make a hasty exit. So when District of Columbia Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn and his wife Margaret gave a dinner recently, a special place was set for Kissinger in the kitchen. The wall telephone was within easy reach of his seat and the back door was handy in case he had to do his disappearing act. But Margaret's guests persuaded her not to go through with the joke. "Are you crazy?" asked one. "You'll ruin every other dinner party in Washington for the next three years. Henry will be so happy with that arrangement that every hostess in town will have to let him eat in the kitchen."

**NEW LOOK**—Werner Braun has a new, big mustache to go with his new job as a planner for his new space projects.

has made a hit in West Germany with his tape recordings. The recordings demonstrate noise level of the High Fives, the whispering trap water closet which to have the sound of flushing. Inquiries from tourists are now pouring in to toilet, which is not made the Continent.

Rudolf Nureyev has agreed to play the part of legendary ballerina Vaslav Nijinsky in his first film role. Richardson will direct shooting will begin in July.

"I just want to make honest living and keep books out of the hands of men," said Harry Mahon, who for \$20,000 will sell his book store franchise the price. Mahoney's Franchising Co. will find a location, remodel and store up. He said "fear of competition" has kept people out of book stores from business. "I tell myself, asking about the piddling neck out."

Blind Puerto Rican Jose Feliciano wants his dogs to be exempt from dog regulations. After quarantine restrictions ended him from bringing to Sydney during his nightclub date there.

Quite an interesting discussion in the House of Lords the other day. A usually safe subject, the weather, held sway. The Tories saw their chance, and complained about the frightful condition of the nationalized railroads, unprepared as they were to cope with ice-up switches, foggy conditions and the like. The Earl of Selkirk thought that surely the railroads should be a bit knowledgeable about the normal temperature for January. Lord Winterbottom, a Labor peer, said that January's mean temperature is 48 degrees. The Tories saw their chance, and complained about the frightful condition of the nationalized railroads, unprepared as they were to cope with ice-up switches, foggy conditions and the like. The Earl of Selkirk thought that surely the railroads should be a bit knowledgeable about the normal temperature for January. Lord Winterbottom, a Labor peer, said that January's mean temperature is 48 degrees. 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